

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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MONDAY, MAY 22 1911.

一拜禮

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PARIS-MADRID FLYING RACE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

DISTINGUISHED SPEC- TATOR KILLED.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay May 22nd, 7.25 a.m.

At the beginning of the Paris-Madrid Flying race, an aviator named Train swerved whilst in the air and came to the earth with a fearful crash.

He dashed into a group of distinguished spectators, including the Premier and War Minister.

Both were pinned under the aeroplane, and when extricated the latter was dead.

Senior Morris sustained a fractured leg and his face is absolutely disfigured. He is proceeding as satisfactorily as possible.

A bruise in the region of the liver alone seems serious.

The War Office has entrusted Senior Cruppi with the duties of the deceased minister in the interim.

JAPAN'S TARIFF.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 20, 6.50 a.m.

The "Times" states that the Ottawa House of Commons has passed a temporary agreement with Japan regarding tariffs. At Stockholm a treaty of commerce has been signed between Sweden and Japan, together with a tariff convention.

Both agreements are based on the most favoured nation treatment.

TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, May 20, 1.55 p.m.

The Portuguese cruiser Admiral has gone from Lisbon to Oporto.

It is believed that this action is in connection with the reactionary movement existing throughout the country.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STATE BALL IN LONDON.

THIRTY ROYALTIES PRESENT.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, May 20, 1.55 p.m.

The State ball given at Buckingham Palace, in honour of Their Majesties the Kaiser and Kaiserin, was of the most brilliant character.

There were over 1,000 guests present, and these included no less than 30 Royal personages.

Ex King Manuel and Queen Amelie visited the Kaiser and Kaiserin yesterday.

KAISER DELIGHTED.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, May 20, 6.50 a.m.

Reuter's have been authorized to state the Kaiser was delighted with his stay in England, and that he expressed himself greatly impressed with the warmth of the reception.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 20, 6.50 a.m.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin set sail to-morrow.

Opinions in all quarters agree that the visit of the Kaiser and Kaiserin to England cannot have failed to develop good relations between the two countries.

RUBBER-PAVED STREETS.

There is an idea that it is practicable to pave the whole of London's busy streets with rubber, either blocks or sheeting, so that the traffic will be almost noiseless. The information is given in a booklet issued in connection with the International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition, to be held at the Agricultural Hall from June 28 to July 14. It is stated that the class of rubber necessary has been experimented with, and many successful tests have been made, but there are some minor details to perfect. Authentic information regarding the prospects of the rubber industry in every country of the world is to be tabulated for the exhibition. Official delegates appointed by Governments, Chambers of Commerce and other organisations will be in attendance, and an important conference has been arranged. Specimens of rubber direct from the plantations are to be shown, together with the machinery used in the purifying process. "Capital and Commerce."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

FOUR NATIONS LOAN.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

("SHAT PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 21.

The final agreement between China and the four countries interested in the big loan for the construction of the Szechwan-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways was signed yesterday. The text of the agreement was similar to that drawn up by the late Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung, excepting the two clauses relating to the construction of branch lines and the payment of salaries. These two clauses were cancelled.

GRAVE NEWS REACHES PEKING.

("SHANG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 21.

News of a grave nature concerning Manchuria has reached Peking and the Grand Councillors are greatly alarmed.

CONVERSION OF COM- MERCIAL SHARES.

("SHANG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 21.

The President of the Board of Communications has decided to convert the commercial shares of the different railways into national loans and the money is to be repaid by yearly instalments.

IMPEACHMENT OF H.E. CHANG MING CHI.

("SHAT PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 21.

H.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Viceroy of Canton, was impeached by a certain censor the other day.

SPECIAL HONOUR FOR DR. WAT WING CHU.

("SHAT PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 21.

Dr. Wat Wing Chu, who had rendered excellent services in stamping out the plague in the Three Eastern Provinces, was recommended to the Throne for special honour, conferred on him by the Viceroy of Chihli.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

DUTIES OF DIRECTOR- GENERAL.

("SHAT PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 21.

H.E. Tuan Fang, the newly appointed Director-General of the Szechwan-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways, was received in audience by the Prince Regent and was instructed to take over his duties with all possible speed, so as to facilitate the work of constructing the railways.

YOUNG EMPEROR TO VISIT IMPERIAL TOMBS.

("SHANG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 21.

The President of the Board of Interior has been instructed to make preparations for the visit of the young Emperor to the Imperial tombs.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

PEOPLE NOT TO SUFFER.

("SHANG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 21.

The Government has instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to the effect that there is good reason for the Government in taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds. On no account will the government allow the people to suffer.

EMPIRE DAY.

A short commemorative service will be held at St. John's Cathedral on Wednesday, 24th of May, at 9 a.m. when His Excellency the Governor will be present, and a sermon will be preached by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Victoria. The service is intended primarily for the British children of the Colony for whom the Nave and both transepts will be reserved. The general public will be accommodated in the Nave aisles. The musical portion of the service will be rendered by the Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, by kind permission of Colonel Hamilton and Officers.

Dr. Beverley Stewart Ringer has died at his residence at Stockbridge, Hants, aged 66. He was formerly medical officer at the Chinese Hospital and H.B.M. Consulate, and the Chinese I.M. Customs at Amoy, China, and more recently held similar appointments at Canton. Dr. Ringer was the discoverer in Formosa of a parasitic worm known as Distoma Ringeri. He was M.B.C.S. Eng. (1880) and L.S.A. Lond. (1870), and in 1891 took his M.D. degree at the University of Durham.

BOXING.

KENNY V. MOLLVAIN. AN INTERVIEW.

Below we reproduce the photograph of Roy Kenny, the well-known American boxer, who quite recently beat Strong at Shanghai. Kenny, it will be remembered, fought Lewis in Hongkong last October, and on June 22nd will meet Mollvain, the coloured man, in a contest at the Belle View Skating Rink. Interviewed by our representative this morning Kenny, though saying it was much too early to make any prophecy, hopes to beat Mollvain. The fight will be in the American style, that

is, "protect yourself at all times." Mollvain, who at present is at Zamboanga, Philippines, has sent a telegram to the officials here saying that he will soon be on his way. This message was only received this afternoon, and the rumour that the fight will not take place is unfounded. Kenny expects a keen match and he is busily preparing himself for the fray. Both men will train in the Colony and Kenny chiefly relies on the punchball, skipping rope and dumbbells. This, by the



way, is exactly the same method of training carried out by Burns who a season or two ago, made a big name in England. The contestants will strip at 180 pounds, failing which there will be a forfeit of 500 dollars. There is expected to be a purse of 2,000 dollars put in, but at present this is not certain. Sixty per cent. of the gate receipts will be divided between the men, the winner to take 65 per cent. of that amount and the loser the remaining 35 per cent. The gloves will be of the usual

weight, four ounces. The fight will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon and, we understand, will be shown later at the cinematograph exhibitions. Kenny means to leave nothing to chance and, judging from his appearance this morning, he seems to be in the best of condition. Immediately on the conclusion of the contest he sails for Shanghai, where on the 4th July he meets the American Navy heavyweight Terry Martin.

ROYAL PROPERTY IN PORTUGAL.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

London, May 11.—According to the report of a Portuguese Government Committee of Investigation, the debt of the late King Carlos to the nation amounts to 7,200,000 milreis (¥14,400,000). When the total liabilities of the Portuguese Royal House have been clearly established, the Government will balance them by drawing annually on the property of ex-King Manuel.—"Japan Chronicle."

HOME POLITICS.

A "DEGRADING EXISTENCE."

London, May 18.—In the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery asked what the composition of the House would matter when the Parliament Bill had become law. Who, he asked, would consent to a degrading existence under three conditions?

Lord Courtney said that he hoped the Government would encourage the scheme of reform and would not treat it with ridicule.—"North China Daily News."

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LAW AGAINST WEAPONS IN U.S.

London, May 11.—The U.S. Senate has passed a law making it illegal to carry weapons without a licence.—"Japan Chronicle."

JAPANESE BONDS IN LONDON.

London, May 11.—Business in Japanese bonds on the London Stock Exchange is very active.—"Japan Chronicle."

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

A FOREST FIRE.

Tokio, May 18.—A forest fire has been raging in the Hokkaido for six days and nights. The loss is tremendous.—"North China Daily News."

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

The Chinese Minister at Tokio, H.E. Wang Ta-shih, has conferred with the Educational Department on the question of the trouble among the Chinese students at the Yamaguchi Commercial College, which will now be settled amicably.—"North China Daily News."

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence has been granted to Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., and Captain J. de L. Simonds, A.D.C., from 22nd May to 6th June.

During the absence of Major-General Anderson the command of the troops in South China will devolve on Col. C. W. R. St. John, C.E.

On the occasion of His Majesty's birthday, June 3rd, a Royal Salute will be fired at 8 a.m. by the Royal Garrison Artillery on Murray Barracks Parade Ground. A short parade of detachments representing the Royal Navy and the various units in the Garrison will take place on the Hongkong Cricket Ground.

On June 22nd, Coronation Day, a parade will take place at 8 a.m. in the Happy Valley, of a Naval Brigade and the Troops in the Garrison. After the march past, a brief religious ceremony will be held, and the Naval Brigade and Troops will defile from the Happy Valley past the Naval Hospital along Queen's Road to the corner of the Dockyard by the Commodore's Office. They will then wheel to the right between the Dockyard and the Cricket Ground on the Praya; along the Praya to the road leading up to the Clock Tower, turning up to the Clock Tower and then back towards the Cricket Ground where units will break off and proceed to their various barracks.

COW-PUNCHING BY AEROPLANE.

THE LATEST AMERICAN RANCH-RIDER.

The latest American cowboy is an aviator named R. Simon, who gave an exhibition of "range riding" on his Bleriot monoplane at Houston, Texas, recently. Simon flew above the herd and succeeded in rounding up a large number of steers by flying round them and then swooping down towards the frightened beasts.

In the presence of a large number of real Texan cowboys he drove the cattle to the stock fence and kept them there.

The Weather Forecast.



May 21st at
10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Barometer.....29.85 29.70
Temperature... 78 82
Humidity..... 82 77
Rainfall..... 1.37 —

On the 22nd at 11.55 a.—The barometer has risen moderately over S.W. Japan, and fallen considerably in E. Japan.

The depression lying in the neighbourhood of the Loochoos yesterday, is moving Eastwards to the South of Japan. A second area of low pressure is shown over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan. Pressure is highest over the Yellow Sea. It is relatively low over S.W. China and Tongking.

Unsettled weather will continue to prevail over the northern shores of the China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.13 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.E. winds, moderate; squally, thunder-storms.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, E. winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Lamook and Hainan, same as No. 1.

LADIES' COLUMN.

DRESS OF THE DAY.

Englishwomen possess the most adaptable figures in the world. Many people will disagree, for there seems to be a tacit understanding that only a Frenchwoman can successfully metamorphose her figure and appear slim or plump at will. But a Frenchwoman cannot make the change so rapidly, or even so successfully, as the average Englishwoman, for if one takes the trouble to observe closely it will be seen that our Society women now completely change their figures from the morning to the evening every day. It sounds incredible, but when one realises what a great deal a corset can do, it is not quite so surprising. Still, it is only an all-round good figure that submits to be such a quick-change artist.

THE MORNING FIGURE.

The fashionable figure for the morning should be very straight and slim, with scarcely a suggestion of curve from top to toe. The clothes that suit it are the plainest of tailor-made, perfect of cut, but without an atom of superfluous material or superfluous decoration. One of the newest designs for spring wear is of dark-blue striped herringbone serge. The double skirt is short and tight, and the coat is quite without trimming, even the revers being of the plain serge. The style of dress is what is always considered to be essentially English, so there is nothing remarkable in Englishwomen looking particularly smart when so dressed, but what is remarkable is that when evening comes these same women appear in wonderful Eastern dresses, and with figures to match.

THE EVENING FIGURE.

All the straight lines have disappeared and been replaced by beautiful curves and rounded contours. I do not mean that the figures are in the least voluptuous but looking at the same figure in the morning one would not imagine there was a curve anywhere. How is it done? you ask, unhesitatingly—corsets, chiefly. But even with corsets I do not believe that the average Frenchwoman would be able to manage two such distinct figures in one day. Next to the corsets a great deal depends on the cut of the dress. A well cut plain coat and skirt made with the prevailing straight lines gives a wonderfully slim effect, and the gorgeous embroidered silks and satins that are being used for evening dresses are cut so as to accentuate every curve. The wearer must, of course, bring herself into a suitable frame of mind for these frocks. In the tailor-made she is alert and bright, with a slightly detached and aloof manner, but in the evening she is quiet and soft voiced and full of a mysterious charm. As she walks across the room with soft, gliding footsteps it is difficult to believe that in the morning she will again appear a matter of fact woman of the world.

THE VEILED TAILOR-MADE.

For afternoon wear there are several innovations, the most striking being the veiled coat and skirt. In this the material for the groundwork of the tailor-made is of supple material, such as satin or foulard, and a veiling of nylon is arranged to partly or wholly cover both coat and skirt. The idea is very artistic, but needs the perfect dress-maker to carry it out successfully. The veiling can be of a contrasting colour or to match the material. A champagne-coloured satin chemise veiled with chiffon a shade or two brighter is particularly charming. On the skirt the chiffon was gathered into a narrow piping, and arranged to give the effect of a pointed tunic. The coat was completely covered with the nylon except for the collar revers and cuffs. This idea is capable of endless variety, and will be very popular for all dressy types of tailor-made frocks.

AN OLD FASHION RETURNED.

Another novelty in afternoon dresses is the return of the old-fashioned fichu and the use of pleated glass silk ruchings with pinked out edges. A very quaint frock, which is here illustrated, was of pale plum colour shantung with a very deep hem and a fichu of flowered foulard in two shades of the plum colour. A wider ruching of deep plum-coloured glass silk,

with the edges pinked out, came at the top and bottom of the foulard hem and edged the fichu. With this was worn a quaint little bonnet of gathered shantung, with the ruching framing in the face. The whole effect of this costume was extremely picturesque, but far too fanciful for ordinary wear.

WORSTED EMBROIDERY.

Embroidery of worsted is the latest fancy for gowns and hats. It is very closely worked on to satin, cloth, or, in fact, any material, and although it does not sound very attractive, it is really most delightful. A very striking outdoor frock of Nattier blue satin cloth had a most charming little short coat embroidered all over with worsted in various shades of blue, yellow, and black. It was cut low in front to show a soft pleated shirt blouse of blue nylon, and was cut with a high waist and a little straight basque. The skirt was cut up at the side to show a panel of the same embroidery.

WORSTED ROSES.

There is no end to the various ways in which this embroidery can be utilised. On millinery it is made up into the most natural-looking flowers, roses, poppies, dahlias, and forget-me-nots, seeming to be the chief favourites. It is also worked in with "floss silk" embroidery to give a raised design.—"Morning Leader."

A THACKERAY "FIND."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY BY LADY RITCHIE.

Thackeray's centenary year is, in truth, an opportune date for the discovery of anything, no matter how trivial, that may help to throw fresh light on the literary growth of the great novelist, and to show his stage of development at a given period. Lady Ritchie, his daughter, has made a "find" which is far from trivial; indeed, though not in the remotest rank of literary discoveries, it is unquestionably important, not only on its own account, but from its bearing on the author's personality and tastes. It is generally acknowledged that his amazingly clever skit on Scott's "Ivanhoe"—"Rebecca and Rowena"—reached the highest watermark of polished yet rollicking burlesque. No man could have written it who was not saturated with the very spirit of medieval romance.

Lady Ritchie's discovery, it would seem, covers somewhat similar ground, being an unfinished manuscript of a story bearing the title of "The Knights of Borselen," with drawings by the author himself. The other MS.—also incomplete—is entitled "Cockney Travels," and describes certain tours which he undertook by coach and rail in the West of England about seventy years ago. After seeing the light in serial form, these two works, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" informs us, will be enshrined in permanent form in the "Centenary Biographical Edition" of Thackeray's writings.—"The Globe."

THE WICKED GAMBLER.

Not satisfied with a Bill to veto the House of Lords, the Radicals are now attempting to veto human nature. They propose to suppress the gambler, by what means we do not know; and to suppress the publication of gambling, which, we suppose, means betting news, in the Press. The loud wail of despair which will go up from that portion of the righteous Cocoa Press which lives upon the predictions of "Captain Coo" may give them pause; if that does not, the sheer impossibility of suppressing gambling should be effectual.

The movement is not headed by Lord Rosebery, the ex-Radical Premier and Derby winner, nor is it, we suppose, supported by any of the few Radical sportsmen who still follow the party of persecution. But it has been whispered to us that some Radicals have so far forgotten their principles as to accept bets on the prospects of the Veto Bill passing before the Coronation, and on such and such a name being found among the Five Hundred Peers. Altogether it would be well for the reformers to look at home before they try to suppress betting and gambling out of doors.—"The Globe."

KING GEORGE RUPEE

WISDOM WHILE YOU WAIT.

It is stated that the design for the new Indian rupee of King George V. is likely to be finally sanctioned by His Majesty very shortly, only a minor point having to be settled. The King Emperor's head on the obverse side of the coin will bear a crown. The design is by Mr. Bertram McKennell, the Australian sculptor. On the reverse of the coin will be a wreath, in which the rose, shamrock, thistle, and lotus will be entwined enclosing the words "One Rupee, India," and the year of coinage. This part of the design has been worked out in India by Mr. Percy Brown in consultation with the Mint authorities.—"Singapore Free Press."

OUTPOSTS OF EMPIRE.

An obviously well-informed correspondent, who covers his identity by the initials T.A.E., has been writing a series of letters to the "Times of Ceylon," with reference to the utter inadequacy of the British naval defences East of Suez. He has very little difficulty in showing that on a good many occasions the German naval forces have been a great deal more effective than the British, so that if war had broken out suddenly, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo might have fallen in easy prey to the enemy. Taking Japan as a potential foe, the odds are, of course, much greater against the British, and Australia should be conscious of the menace, and, in T.A.E.'s opinion, should be very eager to co-operate with the three outposts of Empire—Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo—in forming a naval combination which would have reasonable hopes of being more useful than the Russian ships were at Port Arthur and Vladivostok a few years ago. There are various general observations in T.A.E.'s letters with which we quite agree, as for instance the folly of counting anything to the credit of mere nationality. Whether the Englishman will prove superior to the German, the Frenchman, the Japanese, or men of any other race in actual naval warfare is a matter that remains to be seen.

The question we have to face is what would be happening out here in the event of war with Germany or Japan. It may be assumed that the British naval forces are quite capable of looking up the German ships in the North Sea, but this would not prevent the Germans, if they had superior power East of Suez, seizing poorly fortified places like Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and once that had been done they would have most of Britain's overseas trade at their mercy. To relieve the pressure here it might be necessary to weaken the forces at home, and then the fleets in the North Sea, brought to a greater equality, would fight with we know not what result. The strategic advantage is in favour of the power which can employ all its forces in attack, even though these forces be very much smaller.

No man can say that the day can never come when something will turn friends into foes, and we must be ready for the possible emergency. At present we are not ready in the Eastern and Southern area, our ships are outclassed and outnumbered, and our fortifications are inadequate, so that we might fall even while victory was crowning British arms elsewhere.—"The Straits Times," in a lengthy leading article.

QUACK MEDICINES.

The Home Department in concert with the various prefectural Governments has been working for some years to suppress the sale of quack medicines. As the result of inspections in hospitals, chemist stores, doctors' pharmacies, etc., during the past year it was found that the law had been infringed in no less than 38,390 cases, while the total amount of fines imposed reached £9,560. The total number of offenders was 401, comprising 32 dispensing chemists, 4 manufacturers of medicine, 190 medicine dealers, 105 doctors, 1 hospital surgeon, and 3 veterinary surgeons.

The Rahman Hydraulic tin outfit for the month of April was picked 400 of dressed ore.

WISDOM WHILE YOU WAIT.

CANTON NEWS.

RUMOURS OF ANOTHER RISING.

Although the revolt in Canton is a matter of the past, the city is overwhelmed with unfounded rumours of another rising. The residents are panic stricken and a large number are leaving the place daily. H.E. the Canton Viceroy has issued a proclamation informing the public that Canton is tranquil again and has consulted with Admiral Li Chun and General Lung, who have come from Kwangsi, about reorganization. Admiral Li Chun and General Lung have decided to take turns to inspect the city every alternate day in order to pacify the minds of the people. They will also inspect the troops of the various regiments so as to prevent them from causing trouble to the peaceful citizens.

Rev. T. W. M. Lund.—Anarchy and hoodlomanism are not worse in their way than trifling with art.

Principal W. B. Solbie.—There is great danger in the modern craze for popularity.

Mr. F. A. W. Gisborne.—The moral sense of citizens is the supreme tribunal to which every law is subject.

Archbishop of York.—If the laity wish for the old ideal clergy they must be prepared to pay for it.

Mr. C. Hagberg Wright.—This generation seems to be floundering at its wit's end to know what to read.

Mr. R. Chambers Norman.—Committees will do things in their collective capacity that the members would never dream of doing as individuals.

Mr. Anthony Donne.—Dublin Society prefers poverty allied with gentility to riches begotten of business.

Rev. E. G. Swain.—The street boy has energy and enterprise, and in many ways he is superior to the public school boy.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.—Journalists are in the green room of life; and they ought to be free from the ordinary weaknesses of the man in the street.

Rev. S. Baring-Gould.—It is the broad-minded man alone who can rise above selfish considerations.

Mr. Arthur Brampton.—There is nothing our nation needs more urgently than to think sanely of Germany.

Mr. W. F. Anderson.—When a man tells a lie in Parliament he is a "diplomatist."

Mr. J. W. Pitman.—A caretaker and housekeeper must have the tact of a shopwalker, he able to tell the truth like an archbishop and have the imagination of a solicitor.

Mr. S. L. Adamson.—Many people imagine that the Church service is performed for the purpose of giving them an opportunity of criticising the preacher's pulpit efforts.

Mr. J. J. Morse.—The truth never disgraces anybody; though it may bring destruction.

Rev. T. W. Jamieson.—More than half the pain and misery and mischief in the world is due to a wrong search for a right thing.

Mr. J. C. Warren.—No body of men are more kindly and generous to others and pleasanter to get on with than the artistic fraternity.

Father Bernard Vaughan.—The ritual of the sanctuary is being superseded by the ritual of the dining-room.

Gen. Baden-Powell.—England is becoming a nation which smokes cheap cigarettes and gets excited like a lot of foreigners!

Mr. Charles Behrens.—The life of the average working man is monotonous in the extreme; he remains an animated machine.

Rev. W. H. Beardmore.—There is nothing so common in literature as a proverb.

Sir Edward Elgar.—The people of New York always ask the stranger what he has come for, where he is going, what he thinks of New York, and why he is not more civilised.

Mr. J. H. Barlow.—The garden suburb is no longer a fad, the toy of the millionaire, but a fact that has come to stay on commercial lines.

Bishop Taylor-Smith.—A saint on his knees sees further than a philosopher on tip-toe.

Mrs. John Lane.—The genius who first realised the commercial value of the word "mother" was the Napoleon of advertising.

Miss Cleghorn.—A woman requires just as much training to make a pudding as a man does to make a locomotive.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.—True literature devotes as much attention to the man in the gutter as it does to the man on the throne.

Father Bernard Vaughan.—I know not whether scandal is a disease; but where woman is there it is bred.

Mr. George Cadbury.—The true wealth of a country consists of a healthy and vigorous people, and not in enormous wealth in the hands of a few monopolists.

CANTON NEWS.

PROTECTION FOR MISSIONARIES.

It is reported that the American Consul at Shantien has written to the Canton Viceroy to the effect that the various prefectures and districts in the province are infected with robbers and malefactors, and has asked the Viceroy to give the American missionaries in these places every protection. On receipt of the letter the Viceroy instructed the authorities accordingly.

FOREIGN VESSELS TO BE SEARCHED.

The Peking Government has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy to the effect that the smuggling of arms into the interior through vessels flying foreign flags is of common occurrence and by treaty the Chinese authorities have no right to search them. The Board of Foreign Affairs has now come to certain arrangements with the foreign Ministers in Peking and it is reported that the foreign Ministers have instructed their Consuls in various places that in future all foreign vessels going to the interior will be searched by the Chinese authorities.

SMUGGLING COINS.

Some time ago a foreigner was arrested in Peking for having smuggled into the country a large quantity of copper cents. The money was confiscated. The Central Government has heard that a foreigner has been collecting cash coins for export. It is reported that hundreds of cases have been got safely out of China. The Superintendent of Customs has instructed the Canton Customs officers to keep a look out for any future shipment of Chinese cash coins.

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles, Rent moderate.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [1078]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 6A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

"CREGGAN," 33, The Park.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD, OFFICES in KING'S BUILDINGS, 4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRATA EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [159]

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Intimatters



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamship Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Rates	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Mukden (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Changchun (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Harbin (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Sun. Tues. Wed. Fri.
\$40	6.00 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	2.05 "	8.30 "	9.30 "	"	"
Y 14.95							
Y 11.60							
K 9.60							

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Rates	Harbin (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Changchun (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Mukden (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Dairen (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Mon. Wed. Fri.	Tues. Thurs. Sat.
Y 11.60	11.20 a.m.	8.25 p.m.	10.30 "	6.10 a.m.	5.25 "	"	"
Y 14.95							
Y 40.00							

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [745]

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ROLLER SKATES

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Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [1016]

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

DEATH.

Rowley.—At the Peak Hospital on 22nd May, Francis Joseph de Rome Rowley, aged 25.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B.O., 6th edition

Western Union.

**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1911.

OUR FRIENDS AT COURT.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the speech of the Chairman of the China Association at the annual meeting held last month in London. For something like half a century the Association, according to its lights, has dealt with the problems of China, but it must be admitted that the chronic pessimism with which it was afflicted militated seriously against its usefulness. It seemed incapable of seeing any good in China; was unable apparently to believe that the country was really desirous and quite capable of progress; and annual speech after annual speech was one long wail of woe. The pessimism may have been frequently justified, but this continued crying of "Woe!" had a most discouraging effect upon all concerned.

Now, however, the Association seems to have determined to smile a little upon China; it has in fact, like most of the "old hands," given up the bad habit of grumbling and instead depicts whenever possible the silver lining to whatever clouds there may be on the political and commercial horizon. The same optimism has been but now enjoined upon Hongkong by His Excellency the Governor, and we are, as we have already stated, in full support of the spirit behind it. Mr. F. Anderson, the Chairman of the Association, spoke as we should have expected a man of his experience and ability to speak regarding the efforts which China is making to free herself from the abuses which afflict her. With most of his remarks we are in accord. We do not altogether agree that the new Japanese Commercial Treaty will have any very marked effect upon our textile trade with China, for the simple reason that we do not believe, and we have some grounds for the belief, that Japan is as yet incapable of competing with British or American manufactures even when assisted by a strong tariff. Mr. Anderson's references to the Asiatic Canada (Siberia) and his description of the steps taken with regard to Manchurian problems show us clearly that the Association members, our friends at court, are keenly alive to the vast importance of that territory. We have steadily followed and commented on the changes that from time to time take place in Manchuria, for the vital nature of the territory's connection with China is patent to all, and it is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that the Association also recognises Manchuria's importance. One striking statement was made by Mr. Anderson, who was recently in China. He said in his speech that he has come to the conclusion that we do Japan an injustice when we accuse her of designs upon the open door in Manchuria. This is satisfactory hearing and we most sincerely trust it will be justified in the future. Meanwhile we suspend judgment. But little direct reference was made to Hongkong, probably because such problems as exercise our minds here scarcely come within the province of the Association. But we have not space here to go into the items of Mr. Anderson's speech, only to indicate its tenor. It was optimistic, friendly in spirit towards China, and full of the vigour which animates the Association, and we trust that the same description will apply to the future speeches of the same body, and that we have heard the last of the captious critic who sees nothing but chaos in a country which, after all, is putting its house in order with marvellous celerity.

THE PERILS OF AVIATION.

The disastrous accident at the Spanish aviation meeting, details of which we publish in our cable news to-day, illumines one facet of the problem of flight, namely, its effect upon the Man in the Street. The two great modern scientific achievements, the Marconi telegraphy and the control of the air, have attained a degree of perfection in an extraordinarily short space of time; a degree of perfection never before surpassed with such rapidity in the history of scientific humanity. The first, of course, has claimed no victims; its effects entirely and uniformly have been beneficent; but the toll of death in man's fight with the air, although he may be said to have at least partially conquered his

great adversary, shows little sign of abatement. Indeed, as the aviator becomes more certain, more in fait with his work, the accidents tend to be more disastrous. The Spanish meeting indicates the dreadful dangers which will menace humanity should a portion of the earth's business be transferred to the air. The motor car has claimed its thousands, but the flying machine will claim its tens of thousands before it is the perfect vehicle of the future. Science in all its branches has claimed and will claim its victims. The juggernaut of progress must crush out many lives before its wheels run smoothly in the service of man; but it seems to us that the terrible accident in Spain could have been obviated. There does not seem any reason why the collapse of so fragile and delicate a machine as an aeroplane should have effects so disastrous, and the accident will certainly draw attention to the grave danger which the ordinary public runs at aviation meetings. The aerodrome system, that is, the collection of thousands of people close packed in a circle to witness a flight which they could equally well and in safety see from a distance, is one that the authorities would do well to end. General sympathy will be felt for the Spanish Government and the relatives of the deceased Minister in this fatal ending to an exposition of scientific progress.

DAY BY DAY.

The Chinese Government plans to establish iron works on an extensive scale in Shansu province, where there are large mineral deposits.

The old Chinese Theatre at Yau-mat has been converted to the uses of a cinematograph show, which is attracting crowds of Chinese nightly.

What will be among the finest military hospitals in the Far East is now under construction at Corregidor Island at the entrance to Manila Bay.

The wrecked Asia will be sold to-morrow. The report which gained currency early in the month that the boat had slipped off the rock has proved to be incorrect.

The conference of the United Kingdom Postal Clerks' Association rejected a motion to rescind the rule which provides that the association shall be non-political.

A new mail steamer service plying the Tientsin-Tientsin-Chemulpo route is to be opened from June next by Messrs. Tanaka & Co., with a grant from the Kwangtung Government.

Since the 1st January there have occurred in the Colony 42 cases of plague. During the 48 hours ending noon to-day, five cases have been reported, all Chinese, and three of these have died.

The latest novelty at the Bijou Cinematograph is a "Red Stockings Quintette," who are responsible for many a bright quip. We understand that the management has secured the services of a talented Italian tenor, who will make his initial appearance on Tuesday night.

After a delightful, sunny day yesterday, the rain again came down to-day, and with a persistence that argues ill for the remainder of the week being dry. Whatever may be our feelings regarding the unceasing drizzle of the past month, it is satisfactory, at least from the point of view of the Colony's water supply. The reservoirs are all well filled and no danger of drought this season threatens us.

The local Chinese Amateur Dramatic Company are playing nightly at the Tai Ping Theatre. Last night there was not a vacant seat in the house.

The art of photography has been advanced in Siam by the royal family, several members of which are expert amateur photographers.

It is estimated that there are in Hongkong about 40,000 refugees from Canton as a result of the recent troubles there. The influx still continues.

The Chinese Consul-General in Canada has taken a census of the Chinese residents in the British Dominion, and found that only 2 per cent. among 25,000 Chinese are merchants and the rest labourers.

Yesterday morning a beginning was made in the collection of census papers in Victoria and Kowloon. This morning the work of collating the schedules was commenced at the census office, Supreme Court.

The Empire Cinematograph continues to provide refined and wholesome entertainment. The "hall" is well worth a visit, for each trip is repaid with a pleasant evening's relaxation.

Viscount Kitchener, addressing Boy Scouts at Leicester, expressed his admiration of their organisation, which, he said, broke down class prejudice and promoted comradeship, discipline, resourcefulness, self-reliance, and sympathy, while its ideals were the highest Christianity and patriotism.

They hasten slowly in the Federated Malay States. In the Government Gazette of 10th May, it is officially notified that the King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Mr. Warren Delabere Barnes (British Resident, Pahang) to be Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Hongkong.

Mr. Francis Joseph de Rome Rowley, aged 25, who had been ill with typhoid during the past five weeks, died this morning at the Peak Hospital. He was the second son of Mr. James Rowley, of the "Liverpool Daily Post," and came out to the Colony in 1907 to join the staff of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son.

Ten Chinamen, belonging to the London steamer Foxley, were remanded at Hull recently, charged with conspiring to disobey lawful orders at sea. It is alleged that when passing through the Red Sea the prisoners mutinied, and that Captain Mathieson had to draw his revolver to quell the disturbance.

The cruiser which Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim are building at Barrow for the Chinese Government will displace 2,400 tons, and be 330 feet long, with 39 ft. 6 in. beam, and 13 feet draught. She will carry two 6 in., four 4 in., two 3 in., six 3 pr., and two 1-1/4 pr. besides having 2 torpedo tubes. There will be turbine engines, to give a speed of 20 knots.

A plucky rescue was effected yesterday by Sergeant Pitt, of the Hongkong Police. A Chinese, one of the employees of the Dairy Farm, fell overboard from the Star Ferry as the boat was approaching the wharf. A strong current was running at the time, and although the man was able to keep afloat, he was in grave danger. Sergeant Pitt, divesting himself of his boots, jumped into the water and after some difficulty succeeded in bringing the man safely to the side of the police launch.

With reference to the fight for supremacy between the Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company to control the oil trade in the East, the Englishman (Calcutta) learns that the two concerns have come to the conclusion that they have been playing a losing game long enough, and there is every prospect that an amalgamation will soon be formed. A number of important officials of the two companies have been summoned to a conference which it is said will be held in New York towards the end of this month.

The Bandmann Opera Company are not expected back in Hongkong until some time in July.

The O.P.R. will shortly place orders for the two new 18-knot boats of 18,000 tons each for the Company's Pacific service.

The s.s. Tungshing, with a full cargo of cement from Hongkong, and with the Judo-China bulk Chinglo in tow, steamed up the Yangtze River at the excellent average speed of six and a half knots.

Major-Gen. F. T. Bainbridge, late Indian Army, has celebrated his 77th birthday. He obtained his first commission in 1852, and was promoted to his present rank just forty years after.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 21st May is as follows:—Library, Non-Chinese 516; Chinese 163. Museum, Non-Chinese 162, Chinese 2,334.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending May 6 amounted to 31,171.84 tons, and the sales during that period to 30,093.03 tons.

The Danish East Asiatic Co.'s new steamer, Arabian arrived a few days ago at Shanghai. She was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has a length of 400 feet, net tonnage of 3,005 tons and a speed of thirteen knots.

The mortality returns for Singapore, issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, show that during the week ending May 6, there were 482 deaths, giving a ratio per mille of population of 85.98. Malarial fever accounted for 113 deaths.

Col. C. P. Pindell, R.G.A., who has just gone on retired pay of £450 per annum, did good work with the Mountain Artillery in India, and served in the Burmese and Chitral campaigns, being awarded both medals with two clasps, and the D.S.O.

Major Sir F. H. W. Carden, Bart., 1st Life Guards, has gone on retired pay. He joined the Household Cavalry fifteen years ago from the 3rd Militia Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and served in the South African campaign. It was only last November he got Field rank.

"THE FOLLIES."

"The Follies" gave their fourth performance at the City Hall Theatre on Saturday evening before a very large audience. Last night the company left for Canton, where they will play to-night and to-morrow night. They are due to return on Friday, and will sail for Singapore on Saturday next.

INSURANCE LOSSES.

According to the "China Critic," the total losses of the eight insurance companies concerned in the recent fires at Tientsin amount to about Tls. 1,200,000; divided as to goods burnt up—Tls. 550,000 and other goods damaged either by fire or water—Tls. 650,000. A meeting has been held of the companies' agents at which a new rate of 3-4 per cent is to be charged in future on all hazardous goods (cotton, jute, etc.) either in the open or in press-packing establishment.

POSTAGE STAMPS: INTERESTING FIGURES.

Queen Victoria, it seems, holds the record as figuring most on postage stamps—that is to say, upon the greatest number of issues. A Paris journal devoted to the interests of stamp collectors, "L'Echo de l'Imbrologie," has been investigating the question. The total of Victorian stamp portraits up to the end of 1909 amounted to 3,193. King Edward comes next with 1,080 different stamps. The late King Carlos of Portugal and the present King of Spain follow with 840 and 695 respectively. Outside the ranks of royalty Bolivar follows the list with 213 stamps, or nearly twice as many as Columbus, who has been represented only 110 times.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

POLICE COURT.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, Private Kerton, of the K.O.Y.L.I., was charged with the theft of a silver watch, value \$8, from a jeweller's shop at No. 9 Queen's Road East on Saturday. He pleaded guilty. It appeared that on the forenoon of the day in question, the soldier went into the shop and asked to be shown some watches. After examining this particular watch, he requested the shop-keeper to let him see a chain to suit and a key, and while these articles were being procured he dashed out of the shop with the watch in his hand. The shop attendants gave chase but lost sight of the soldier. A few minutes later, however, the latter walked into Wanchai Police Station and handed over the watch to Sergeant R. MacDonald, informing him that he had stolen it. The soldier had no money in his possession. He declared that he did not go into the shop for the purpose of theft and did not know what made him commit the larceny. Sentence was passed of six weeks' hard labour.

Two Chinese were charged by Detective Murphy with unlawfully dealing in Sam Pin lottery tickets at No. 64 Third Street. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Wood sentenced the first man, who had been previously convicted of a similar offence, to three months' imprisonment with hard labour; and the second to pay a fine of \$100 with the option of six weeks' hard labour. A sum of \$7, being proceeds of the sale of the lottery tickets, was ordered to be forfeited.

A respectably dressed Chinese, by name Chan Fook, giving his address as 17 Taikoo Street, was charged before Mr. Wood, at the instance of Mr. Clifford Meehan, chief officer of the s.s. Linan, with stealing about 70 lbs. of paint to the value of \$13,500, the property of the China Steam Navigation Company, at Taikoo Dockyard on Sunday last. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted on evidence and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for six weeks and kept in the stocks outside the Dockyard gate for four hours.

Chan Ho, who appeared in answer to a similar indictment, was discharged.

Four Chinese were charged with the theft of 154 silk handkerchiefs from the s.s. Kumorio. Three of the men were convicted on evidence and sentenced each to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks. The fourth defendant was discharged.

THE ALLEGED BANK FRAUDS.

There was again called the case in which Wong Kin Sam is charged with obtaining a sum of \$2,500 by means of a trick. Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared for the prosecution, on behalf of the Lai Lung Bank, and Mr. Leo d'Almada for the defence.

The allegation is that the prisoner was concerned with two other men who called on several banks in the Colony and obtained large sums of foreign money supposedly for the Wing Yuen Bank in Bonham Strand. By their direction the money was taken to that bank by messengers, who were to obtain Hongkong currency in exchange. The messengers were told to come back for the exchange money one hour afterwards. When they did so, there was no one on the premises except the defendant. The others had absconded. It is said that altogether they got away with about \$10,000.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, deputy official receiver, gave formal evidence.

The case is still proceeding.

RELIC OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

St. Helen's place, which will shortly disappear to make room for modernised offices, is an interesting relic of eighteenth-century London. It was built on the site of Little St. Helen's, and of a portion of the old priory of the Black Nuns of St. Helen's, and the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers, who purchased the priory hall from Henry VIII, and still hold this property. The massive iron gates that form the entrance to this quaint little cul-de-sac are said to have been forged at the vanished ironworks of the "World of Sussex," like the railings that surround St. Paul's Cathedral.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A CHARGE OF SEDITION.

This morning at the adjourned Criminal Sessions, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and a special jury, had before them the case of Li Hon Chi, who was charged with publishing seditious matter in the "Chung Kwok Yat Po," on diverse dates. There were thirteen different counts.

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney General), prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding), defended. Mr. Potter said that before the indictment there was one point which he wished to raise. There was nothing in the indictment setting out the words upon which the Crown relied which was calculated to excite disorder and tumult in China. In other words, the Crown must set out those portions on which the Crown relied. If that was a prosecution for the publication of seditious literature at home, it was clear that the whole of the seditious portions would have to be set out in the indictment; and not only that, but the Crown would have to set out the innuendoes also. That was in an English case for seditious libel. The reason he took the point was because it was unfair to a prisoner to simply say that a man was indicted for seditious libel. The libel was contained in 13 newspapers and a prisoner did not know what meaning the Crown would put on the portions quoted. The prisoner was therefore embarrassed in his defence. He also took the point because his Lordship's ruling would be decisive in the future. In that particular case, the matter which, it was alleged, was calculated to cause tumult and disorder in China, was contained in 13 different newspapers.

His Lordship: Is it the same publication on different dates?

Mr. Potter: Oh, no, all totally different.

Mr. Potter continued that they did not know what particular innuendoes the Crown intended to attach to those portions. To take the very first charge. The publication referred to by the Crown was a story of a tiger. They found that the tiger's spirit was talking to the tiger. On the face of it, of course there was nothing calculated to cause excitement in China by telling a story of a tiger, so the Crown was forced to put some meaning on the story, and said it referred to the Emperor or Empress or some official in China. That ought to have been set out in the indictment, so as to give the defence an opportunity of knowing what case they had to meet.

His Lordship: Of course, it is unfortunate that the word sedition is used. It has nothing to do with it, and it has already been corrected.

Mr. Potter said the point was whether the Crown must set out the portions of the articles which they relied upon. If they did not, the prisoner would be very much embarrassed.

His Lordship: This case is simply whether the words used were intended to excite tumult and disorder. It is a question which the jury has to try.

Mr. Potter: But we have the story of the tiger, and the Crown is forced to go further, and say that the story is calculated to excite tumult. They have to show in some way that the tiger and the spirit referred to people in China.

His Lordship: The jury will have to discriminate about the story in the Chinese papers, and the stories we have read of tigers in the English newspapers (laughter).

Mr. Potter: We have heard several stories of tigers. If your Lordship is against me on this point, I will not press it.

Mr. Alabaster said that the prisoner in the case was charged with having committed an offence against section 2 of Ordinance 15,1907. He was charged with publishing matter which is calculated to excite crime in China; and to create tumult and disorder. Either in itself was a complete offence. It was hardly necessary for him to have to tell a special jury why that ordinance was entered into the statute book of the Colony. They allowed all and sundry to come to this colony and live there, if they live in peace, and they ordered the Colony to be a peaceful place, but they could not allow

asylum to be turned into an arsenal. They could not allow the people to stir up strife in the neighbouring empire of China, with which they were at peace. Under an earlier ordinance of 1886, all people who printed or published newspapers in the colony have to register themselves, and on July 11th of last year the prisoner, Li Chon Chi, entered into a bond, in which he was described as printer and publisher of the Chung Kwok Yat Po. That was on July 11th, 1910, but on April 19th of this year, under the same ordinance, the prisoner made a declaration to the effect that he had ceased to be printer and publisher of the paper. He still seemed to have retained some sort of connection with the paper, for on May 4th, 1911, he was arrested at the office of the paper, and on May 5th, being out on bail, he was again found on the premises, when a search was made. However, all the publications charged against him were before that date, when he said he withdrew from the publication of the paper, and all bore his name and address on the title page. Each count in the indictment was on a separate date, put in the order in which they appeared and he (counsel) must ask them to regard each article as part of a series; the earlier ones were milder than those which appeared later. Taken individually, there were many in which they might find little or nothing wrong, but taken collectively, he was certain they would find that they constituted an offence. In the issue of February 6, 1911, the prisoner stated the past history and the future policy of the paper, and from that point onward there were attacks which became more and more virulent. He would read all the articles to the jury and they would be able to follow them in the copies which would be supplied. He would submit to them, afterwards, that not only were the articles calculated to do the very thing that the ordinance says that they must not do, but that they were deliberately intended to have that effect. They were calculated to openly induce to crime in China and to incite to tumult and disorder. A passage in one article said that deprecation was not good enough for the Viceroy of Canton.

The first article that counsel dealt with was one entitled "The Story of the Tiger," purporting to be a conversation between a man-eating tiger and its attendant spirit. After reading the article, counsel submitted that in the story the man-eating tiger was the Manchurian official and the attendant spirit was the Chinese official in Manchuria employ. In the article, was the following passage: "The tiger has wrought so much damage in the clans, that there is nothing left." The article, counsel submitted, was a direct incitement to the Chinese in Manchuria employ to come over and desert, lest they should be overwhelmed in the revolution which was threatened in the article. Another article complained of contained the statement, "Seven thousand tails of the people's blood, wasted upon the rabbits." The sting of the article was the title which described the late Emperor and the Empress Dowager as "dead rabbits." Subsequently an article appeared, on November 9th, entitled, "Famine stricken people and the Tsing officials." The title "Tsing officials" was in itself an insult. It was the same thing as calling English officials "Guelph officials," as men employed by a single family. The article went on to say that the famine was due to the Manchuria and that the only way to reach the millennium and get rid of the famine was to get rid of the Manchuria. "One passage remarked" "If there are no Tsing officials, there will be no famine stricken people." On November 25, an article appeared in opposition to the using of a foreign loan for the construction of railways. It was in this article that it was said that deprecation was not good enough for the Viceroy of Canton.

The article continued that the officials were contemplating selling the country, and if they wished to prevent this, they must beat themselves. An article of the 5th February, said the Attorney-General, showed the line of slavery. This was where the paper left the line of being still

and stern, and they became something else. The paper continued that it was the pioneer in exposing the corruption of the Tsing Government. The name of Dr. Sun Yat Sen was mentioned, the Attorney-General stating that he was reputed to be one of the principal leaders of the revolutionary movement. The revolutionists, it said, had worked patiently for the past 21 years, and during the recent Boxer troubles, Dr. Sun Yat Sen took the advantage of the trouble to set up a new Government.

Another article said that the seed had been sown, and the harvest-time was not far distant. Turkey and Portugal had set them an example. The paper, continued, another article, could be likened unto a cock which announced the dawn of the morning. They could rightly claim to have lent a hand to the dawning of a new era, but all this was fruitless unless the people in the house awoke. The Attorney-General, reading from another issue, said the article was a direct incitement to all the bad characters to join the movement. Another article, dealing with Italian affairs, referred to the "stokers party." Mr. Alabaster said that apparently the writer had read his Italian history in English, and thought that the coalition had something to do with coal, and he therefore put the "stokers party." (laughter).

Mr. Potter: I should think it is a mistake on the part of the Government translator.

Mr. Alabaster said they all knew the power of women in certain cases in making men do heroic actions, and they knew that many a man would not have gone to war if it had not been for the tongue of a woman. The writer applied that principle in his article, which the Attorney-General read. He submitted that the articles were clearly within the ordinance, enunciated to and deliberately intended to excite tumult, crime and disorder in China. He asked the jury to say after he had called evidence, that the prisoner, was guilty.

Inspector O'Sullivan gave evidence as to the arrest of the prisoner and said he was arrested at the office of the Chung Kwok Yat Po on the 4th inst.

Mr. Potter: At the time you exercised this search warrant, had you orders to seize definite copies?

Yes.

When did you get the orders?

The same day.

And those definite copies are the copies you have endorsed on the back of the search warrant?

Yes.

Prior to the 5th May, had you a number of the copies of the newspaper in your possession?

No, I may have seen them at the Crown Solicitor's office.

You knew nothing about the contents of the papers when you seized them, and you were merely acting on instructions?

Yes.

Evidence was then given by Mr. A. W. Brown, the Registrar-General. He stated that his department was the department which had most to do with the Chinese, and they kept copies of all the Chinese newspapers published in the colony.

In answer to Mr. Alabaster he said that the Press had been able to exert a political influence amongst the Chinese.

Mr. Potter: I think that is rather wide. I don't think any person could say that the Press has exerted a particular influence.

Mr. Brown: The Chinese Press has a similar effect upon its readers as the European Press.

Mr. Potter: In China, or not.

Mr. Alabaster: I say in the first place, on the Chinese mind.

Mr. Potter: I don't know whether my friend is referring to China or Hongkong.

Mr. Alabaster: I say on the Chinese mind. If he said in China it would be asked how many years he had spent in China.

(To witness) Apart from a revolutionary effect, have you found that the Press has an influence in political matters of another nature?—Yes, I think so.

Can you give an instance of the power of the Chinese Press?

I think they had influence in connection with the boycott movement.

Mr. Potter: This is quite inadmissible. It has gone too far, and I must formally object. No man can go into Court and say the Press has had a particular influence.

His Lordship: But Mr. Brown comes as an expert.

Mr. Potter: An expert on journalism?

His Lordship: Yes.

Mr. Potter: If your Lordship says that the Registrar-General comes as an expert witness on journalism, then I won't object.

The Chief Justice: It is part of the Registrar-General's business.

The Registrar-General said he had seen the translations, and from his experience of the Chinese he would say that they were likely to have an effect on the Chinese mind.

Mr. Alabaster: Would you say that the effect of these articles would be to excite persons to crime in China?—Yes.

Was it at your direction that the passages on which this prosecution is based were translated?

All except one.

Mr. Potter: In your opinion, do the English papers affect the Chinese mind?—Yes, if they can read them.

And extracts are put from English papers?—Yes.

You naturally do not pick out those extracts which are simply advocating reform?—There are no such articles here, but I cannot say I have given instructions for such a thing not to be translated.

Would you consider that the Chinese newspaper owner ought to be prosecuted for advocating reforms in China?

Mr. Alabaster: That might be a question for the law officers of the Crown.

Mr. Potter: As the head of the Chinese community in Hongkong do you think that a Chinaman who advocates reform in China ought to be prosecuted?—I don't think that is for me to answer.

His Lordship: It is a question whether he could be. I think Mr. Brown is entitled to say what law it would be under.

Mr. Potter: I may take it, Mr. Brown, that from your wide knowledge of China and of the Chinese, that you will admit China wants reforming?—Well, I have authority for saying so.

You would not prosecute a moderate reformer under this Ordinance?

His Lordship: Mr. Brown did not say that.

Mr. Brown said the general answer would be that writers always distinguished between the Chinese and the Government, which they described as a foreign Government, and they attributed the calamities of China to that foreign Government.

Mr. Potter: Following upon that, do you think that the Chinese Government needs reforming?—Yes, I think that is what was in my mind.

After this Mr. Potter continued his cross-examination and read extracts from articles in the "Hongkong Telegraph" for May 10th, taken from the "China Gazette" under the heading of "Manchu Ruling."

Mr. Potter:—That is a statement referring to the Manchuria ruling caste. Don't you think that the editor of that paper is liable to be imprisoned under the ordinance of 1907? He has published in his paper an article which may tend to induce a man to take part in a tumult in China.

Mr. Alabaster:—He may be fined.

A Chinaman reading those articles in an English paper, would be more likely to be influenced by it than if he had seen it in his own paper. He might say "Here is an article in an English paper backing up my side." Would that not influence him?—I never looked at it in that light.

Mr. Potter (quoting from the "Telegraph"):—"They feel while she is in the hands of her present rulers she will never improve. Nor will anybody knowing her condition and opportunities, deny that the Manchurian Government, after a long trial has proved itself wanting in every quality which commands respect, either by its neighbours or by the people 'which they rule.' Is that not a suggestion that until China gets rid of the Manchus they cannot hope to improve?—Yes, it might be."

Mr. Potter (continuing to read the article):—"They stand out to-day in the eyes of all the world, as a most incapable, corrupt, decadent and hopeless race, into whose hands have fallen the destinies of any conquered people."

Does that not mean the Manchus conquered China and are the worst rulers that the people have ever seen?—I suppose it means that.

Is it not as strong as anything in here (tapping the "Chung Kwok Yat Po")?—Yes, I suppose it is.

Mr. Alabaster (re-examining):—Don't these articles show a different attitude from those in the Chinese papers?—Yes.

Mr. Potter, in his defence, said that that case was one of the utmost importance to a number of people, both European and Chinese, in this colony. It was of the utmost importance to every man in this colony who published a paper, whether he was European or Chinese, and it was of the utmost importance to every man, whether European or Chinese, who imported into this colony papers which may contain articles criticising very freely the state of affairs in China. It was obvious that any one of the local editors must come within the net if he used criticism strong enough to induce a man to take part in a tumult in Canton, for instance.

One question he would like to put to the jury was whether or not it was the intention of the Government of Hongkong to stop once and for all a Chinaman or a European criticising the Government of China. Of course, if they believed that no man could criticise China or Chinese subjects then they would have no difficulty in convicting any man who is brought up on a charge like this. Mr. Brown admitted that he would not have ordered a man to be prosecuted under that ordinance if he was fairly criticising Chinese affairs. There was an old maxim, "The greater the truth, the greater the libel." He put it to the jury that that was a vindictive prosecution. It was an unfair thing to bring a prosecution after 8 months had gone. The Government had translations in their possession in 1910 and yet they did not take any steps until the present time. They should not have one law for the Chinese and another for Europeans. They boasted that the law was the same for an Englishman as for a foreigner. But unfortunately, in the administration of that particular ordinance, the Chinese were picked out and were prosecuted while others, who were publishing literature much stronger, were passed by, and he asked them, was it fair? It was not fair that Europeans should be passed by and the Chinese should be singled out for punishment. Furthermore, it was not fair that the Government should have passed by a series of articles last year and then bring him up after 8 months had elapsed.

Mr. Alabaster briefly replied for the Crown and after reviewing the whole of the articles submitted that they were written with the deliberate intention of stirring up trouble in China and for no other purpose whatever.

His Lordship in summing up said it was absolutely irrelevant, that point raised by Mr. Potter as to the English papers in the Colony. Two wrongs did not make a right. If the English papers were wrong then they came within the law. If, however, they did not come within the law it was no reason why the defendant should not. They could not say, because the English had infringed the law, therefore the Chinese may and he thought that Mr. Brown was willing to admit that the Chinaman did not pay that regard to foreign advice, as he did to Chinese.

The jury retired and after a short while, returned.

In reply to the usual query the foreman said "We find the prisoner guilty on all thirteen counts."

His Lordship: "I think this is a very serious case. You will be sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour."

Chinese shipping circles are showing some interest in the proposed new line of steamers between Singapore, Borneo and Java. The line will be entirely Chinese.

The merchants of Manila are complaining of the delay of their mails, and suggest better connections with Singapore, Hongkong and Yokohama.

OUR LETTER BOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—Since writing the letter which you published in your columns on Friday I have been informed that it is a well known fact that, in Ireland, separated milk, that is to say milk from which all the fat has been removed by means of machinery, is most extensively used as an article of diet by all the poorer classes, and there can be little doubt that it is there used as food for infant children whose mothers are unable to nurse them, though probably with a little fatty matter occasionally added to it.

Exception has been taken (and no doubt, strictly speaking, rightly so) to my having made use of the term, 'unweaned infant' in reference to a child fed on condensed milk. I did so for the sake of brevity, meaning by the term (as doubtless was understood by your readers) an infant whose required sustenance necessarily consists solely of his or her mother's milk, or some substitute therefor, and who, in the natural and ordinary course of events, would not be weaned.

Yours, &c.

C. D. WILKINSON.

Because of local conditions, whole fresh milk, is necessarily expensive in Hongkong and for many the price of whole milk is prohibitive. For the benefit of those, who for this reason are unable to purchase whole fresh milk, we call attention to an advertisement of the "Dairy Farm" which appears in this issue, stating that they are prepared to supply in unlimited quantities, pure, fresh separated milk, to which nothing has been added and from which, only the cream has been removed. The price of this milk is nominal; only five cents (one penny) a pint.

THE QUEEN AND OVERTIME.

It is very much to be hoped that other ladies who are having dresses and robes made for the Coronation will follow the example of the Queen and make arrangements by which the work-girls engaged upon them shall not suffer by having to work overtime. It is perhaps necessary that the ordinary regulations should, as is proposed, be relaxed on such an occasion as this, but if ladies in general would only show as much thoughtfulness and consideration as their Queen, the pressure would be immensely diminished. After all, it is as easy to order early as late.—"The Globe."

LATE SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Mishima Maru, Jap. s.s., 5,270, A. E. Moore, 22nd May—Yokohama 16th May, Gen.—N. Y. K.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mishima Maru, arrived 22nd May from Yokohama:—Appleton, A. W. Patrie, Dr. G. Barrets, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. and Robb, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. & Botchanakit, L. 2 children V. Dominguez, J. Wakeman, Miss Gormully

OUR DIARY.

Monday, 22nd May.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday 23rd May.
Sale of "Asia."

Wednesday, 24th May.
Boys' Own Club Athletic Meeting, on the Race Course, 2.30 p.m.
Empire Day.

Saturday, 27th May.
Interport Cricketers leave for Shanghai.
Second Gymkhana Meeting, 3.30 p.m.

Thursday, 1st June.
Opening of Peak School.

To-day's Advertisements.

MILK

FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY-FARM Co., Ltd.

THE "STAR" FERRY Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. D. & Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings, on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1911.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 20th, to SATURDAY, 27th inst., inclusive.

W. S. BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911. [1144]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911. [1145]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911. [1146]

NEW COMPANY.

We understand, from reliable Chinese sources, that a scheme is on foot to lease the Central, Lower and Eastern wharves of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to a company to be registered at Hongkong. The price asked by the China Merchants' Company is said to be £150,000 while the new company is prepared to pay £150,000 per annum.—"China Coast and Shipping Gazette."

BOYS' OWN CLUB.

SECOND ATHLETIC MEETING.

THE Committee have much pleasure in inviting the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Colony to their SPORTS at the Race Course (by kind permission of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club) on "EMPIRE DAY," 24th inst., commencing at 2.30 p.m.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel McIntyre and Officers, the Band of the 8th Rajputs will play during the afternoon.

A. R. ELLIS,
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911. [1148]

Intimations

P. PULAR

"ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [84]

BUTTER.

OUR

"DAISY" BUTTER is the finest quality Table Butter imported.

We stock three other brands at prices to suit all.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

CONNOISSEURS

ARE

UNANIMOUS

AS TO THE SUPERIORITY OF

MARTELL'S

(THREE STAR)

BRANDY

OVER ALL OTHERS.

Martell's is used by the Government Civil, the Royal Naval and the Military Hospital in preference to other Brands.

SOLE AGENTS:—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong: "EMPEROR OF CHINA" Satur., June 10, "ALLAN LINE" Fri., July 7, "EMPEROR OF INDIA" Wed., June 28, "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Satur., July 1, "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri., July 28, "EMPEROR OF CHINA" Satur., Aug. 12, "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Satur., Aug. 19, "EMPEROR OF INDIA" Satur., Sept. 2, "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Sept. 29.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) £110.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going direct by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed, stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (General Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £48 Via New York £45. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Paddar Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On
SHANGHAI v. NINGPO...HANGSANG...Tuesday, 23rd May, Noon.
MANILA...WINGSANG...Saturday, 27th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, & MOJI...FOOKSANG...Monday, 29th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA...KUTSANG...Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.
TIENTSIN...CHONGSHING...Friday, 2nd June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days). The steamers "Kutsang," "Wingsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 4 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chiofoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"KUMERIO"	6,252	G. B. McGill.	6th June
"LUERIO"	6,400	J. Mathie.	30th June

Not calling at Shanghai. To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucerio" and "Ororio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780. Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

JEBSEN & CO.,
KING'S BUILDING.

Proposed Sailings of Steamers for HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

For Steamship Captain Tons Sails on
HOIHOW, TOURANE { "Helene" ...H. Bendixen...1,750...May 28, Noon.
& QUINON {

The steamers are of the most modern type, fitted throughout with Electric Light and have splendid accommodation.

For further particulars as to passage and freight, apply to JEBSEN & CO. Telephone 805. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID...	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moss, Tons 9,000 KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7,000 ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 2,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE...	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 17th June, from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE via KIELING, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA...	AWA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 7,000 INADA MARU, Capt. S. Tomimaga, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE...	YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon. FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE...	CEYLON MARU, Capt. F. Pye, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
KOBE and YOKO-HAMA...	SHITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 25th May, at 11 a.m.
YAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-HAMA...	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at 1 p.m.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO...	TOSA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 30th May.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries dock passengers.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply as the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chatet Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...	"TEAN"	23rd May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI...	"ANBU"	25th " 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG...	"SUNGKIANG"	26th " Noon.
SHANGHAI...	"CHENAN"	27th " M'night.
TIENTSIN...	"KUEICHOW"	29th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...	"KAIFONG"	30th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly. S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Daily qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming" on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anbu, Chenan, Linan, Chihua), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Marry Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Telephone No. 38. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE
IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:
S.S. Slavonia 4th June
S.S. Silira 20th June
S.S. Spezia 1st July
S.S. Silesia 12th July
S.S. Proussa 28th July
S.S. Alaia 9th Aug.

HOMEWARD.

For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
S.S. Sachsen 25th May
For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
S.S. Bayern 27th May
For Rotterdam & Hamburg:
S.S. Aradia 6th June
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. Freialden 9th June
For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
S.S. "Scandia" 23rd June

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911.

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HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUDI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TUESDAY, 30th May, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 10th June, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911.

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A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fast and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For Steamship Captain Tons Leaving
HAIPHONG "Hongkong" Corneilissen, 800, Tues., May 23, 10 a.m.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY, 24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 118.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911.

[1093]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	May 6.	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents.

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TOYO KISEN KA SHA
Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.
Chiyo Maru	21,000	W. W. Greene	Friday, June 30, 1 p.m.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, July 21, 1 p.m.
Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, July 28, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screw. All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. Our Regular Direct Service to Mexico, Panama and Chilean Ports.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 2nd June, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of Mexico at MANZANILLO.) Our Regular Direct Service to Mexico, Panama and Chilean Ports. (PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	H. Hinokuma	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.
Kiyo Maru	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.
Buyo Maru	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Saturday, Oct. 1, 1 p.m.

The Steamers "HONGKONG" and "BUYO" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONGKONG, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLEO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

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WORLD'S NEWS.

ARAGONIA STILL ASHORE. Kuala Lumpur, May 15.—The Hamburg-America liner Aragonia was still ashore on Bloemhain Shoal yesterday. She was not able to get off at high tide.

The assistance of strong tugs from Singapore may be necessary, or the cargo may have to be loaded into lighters before she can be moved.

None of the cargo was jettisoned till yesterday.

[The Aragonia is a vessel of 3,228 tons net. She left Penang on Tuesday and she should have arrived at Port Swettenham at mid-day on Wednesday. The Bloemhain Shoal is a part of the one-fathom bank which lies outside Palm Angsar, off Jeram. It was on the one-fathom bank that the Kuparhah went ashore some time ago. It is reported that the stranded vessel has on board about 80,000 tons of kerosene for Port Swettenham and neighbouring ports, and a large sundry cargo.]

WEAR EYEGLASS IN
LONDON FOR
COMFORT.

If you want comfort and attention in London, wear a monocle—a single eyeglass, even though your little luxuries will cost you more, as was discovered by a journalist who was ordered by his oculist to wear a single eyeglass.

"The very first day I wore my eyeglass," he writes, "I found that the cost of living increased in ever so many little things. Waiters and cabmen expected larger tips. Tobacconists charged a little extra for the wares. More expensive goods were shown me in whatever shop I entered, and even the newboys never attempted to offer me the usual halfpenny change."

An investigator conducted an eyeglass experiment in London and found that a monocle increased the cost of living chiefly because tradesmen seemed loth to offer their cheap goods to a gentleman so equipped.

A man with an eyeglass is apparently expected to live up to it, and the shop assistants make it difficult for him to buy cheap things.

On the other hand, it was discovered that if one's expenses increase by 25 per cent, one's comfort is increased by 50 per cent. An eyeglass seems to insure immediate attention and civility, so that on the whole the balance is in favour of the eyeglass.

As the result of the experiment the following facts were established:

An eyeglass, whether worn in the eye or hanging on the cord, attracts taxicab drivers, and one is relieved of the necessity of hailing them or calling after them.

On boarding a bus the eyeglass made the other passengers instinctively move up and make room; it also distinctly improved the civility of the conductor.

The crowd in the streets made the path of the eyeglass wearer easy and pleasant. Policemen were conspicuously more diligent in guarding his passage across the road.

The waiters in a large restaurant competed for his custom; the manager himself helped him with the choice of a table and choice of dishes. The eyeglass stimulated a certain curiosity among the other patrons of the restaurant, and gave the wearer a feeling of superiority and distinction.

The waiters were also more attentive during the meal and exceedingly prompt in fetching the eyeglass man's overcoat and stick at the finish.

The hall porter almost automatically whistled for a taxicab, and was evidently quite impressed by the eyeglass.—"San Francisco Chronicle."

The Chinese staff of the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway are entertaining J. E. Monagh, traffic superintendent, to a dinner to-night.

The Hanyang Arsenal is increasing its output. Formerly it made twenty rifles a day and now turns out thirty-five. Formerly it made 40,000 rounds of ammunition per day and is now turning out 60,000.—"Central China Post."

KOREA'S CAPTAIN UNWILLING TO PAY.

Captain J. W. Saunders of the Korea, which at present is in Hongkong, has appealed to the Treasury Department from the fine of \$15,000 recently imposed upon him because while he was in command of the Korea last January nearly \$50,000 worth of contraband smoking opium was seized by customs inspectors on board the vessel.

There is an antique law passed by Congress in 1799 which provides that masters of vessels carrying goods not entered on the manifest are held responsible and liable to a heavy fine. Under this law Collector Stratton reported Captain Saunders to the department and the fine was imposed shortly afterwards, but that fact was kept from publicity by the customs officials.

The manner in which so large a quantity of the forbidden drug was stowed away on the Korea, being placed under the companion steps and behind the cabin paneling of the steamship, gave the authorities ground for assuming that the master of the Korea was negligent in the matter, and that so large a quantity could not have been taken on board had a proper watch been observed.

Under the regulations of the department, a fine of this character under \$1,000 may be remitted by the department upon a proper showing being made, but where the fine exceeds this amount testimony must be taken by the United States District Court in relation to or explanation of the offence. The taking of testimony in the case was begun yesterday before United States Commissioner James F. Brown. Captain Saunders and his witnesses testified that he used the ordinary precautions to prevent smuggling, and that he had not the slightest inkling of what was going on. The size of the fine is determined by the appraised value of the goods.

At the time of the adoption of the act of Congress of 1799 opium for smoking purposes was not known in American commerce, and the act was framed for the purpose of preventing masters of vessels from conniving at the smuggling of merchandise by members of the crew and passengers. All goods carried by the ship are required to be entered on the manifest, and goods not so entered are subject to seizure and confiscation. Prior to the passage of the act many cases had been brought to the attention of the customs authorities where it was proved to a moral certainty that the master of the vessel was pecuniarily interested in the smuggled goods. Furthermore, in 1799 masters of vessels were in nearly all cases the owners thereof, and as such were held responsible for smuggled or contraband merchandise. At the present time there are very few masters anywhere who own the ships of which they happen to be skippers and all fines are paid by the owners and not by the skippers themselves.—"Chronicle," San Francisco.

POSTAL SAVINGS IN MANCHURIA.

The Japanese postal savings in Manchuria have been increasing by leaps and bounds of recent years.

The total amount of deposits on the 22nd ult. was ¥2,272,739, with 56,145 depositors. Compared with Formosa, Manchuria has only half as many depositors, but, in respect of the amount of savings, exceeds the other by about ¥300,000. Again compared with Chosen, it is fewer by 80,000 depositors and less by only ¥1,400,000.

The per capita quota of the savings in Manchuria comes to over ¥40 against a little over ¥14 in Japan.

In the country districts of Hanyang a census is being taken, but the people have got it into their heads that this is only a preliminary to a poll-tax, so they attacked the census takers and gave them and the constable a sound beating. The district magistrate has sent forty soldiers to reason with them.—"Central China Post."

Intimations.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOOLS

ENGLISH MADE

White Canvas AND Buckskin Shoes.

SMART SHAPES

28, Queen's Road,

(Central)

Hongkong, 24th April, 1911. [1043]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAUMATI.

Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery. Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield Arcade, Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [981]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1099]

E. C. WILKS, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A. Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

PHONE 482.

HONGKONG MOTOR GARAGE.

TRY OUR

New 40 H. Power

RUBY COLOURED CARS

Carry 6 Passengers.

THE BEST AND NOISELESS

C. LAURITSEN.

Managing Proprietor.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

43, Des Voeux Road Central. [11]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work. Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

GRAVING DOCK 78ft. by 88ft. by 84ft. 6 in. Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 8,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS. Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LIMITED. HONGKONG

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DEWANA	Daylight	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, VIA	DEVANHA	Noon	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. H. Powell	27th May	
LONDON & ANTWERP	SUMATRA	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.
PERANG, CEMBO, PORT SAID AND MARIUTTES	W. R. Le Mare	31st May	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NUSIA	About 1st June	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. F. J. Fox	1st June	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
DESSELTON, KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BONRO	5,000 SATURDAY, 27th inst., a.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLENZ	6,750 About TUESDAY, the 30th May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	BULOW	16,900 WEDNESDAY, 31st May, at Noon.
SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SURABAYA, PORT SAID, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	UNTERNAU	16,000 About 7th June.
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, TAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PRINZ Eitel Friedrich	About WEDNESDAY, 31st May.
MANILA, YAP, MARION, SAMAR, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	COLENZ	6,750 SATURDAY, 17th June, at Daylight.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy, New System of Telephones.

For further Particulars, apply to—

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911. [7]

THOS. COOK & SON, Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONG KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Fochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1098]

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports. Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP.	LEAVING.
Haiyang... Capt. A. E. Hodgins...	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 11 A.M.
Haitan... Capt. J. S. Roach...	FRIDAY, 26th May, at 11 A.M.
Haiching... Capt. W. O. Passmore...	TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days.)

Haimun... Capt. J. W. Evans... WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at 11 A.M. During the month of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS available for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

[557]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN. Expected on or about From Will leave on or about For

Tibodas	JAPAN	1st half May	JAVA	1st half May
Timahi	JAPAN	1st half May	JAVA	1st half May
Tipanas	JAPAN	2nd half May	JAVA	2nd half May
Tikiini	JAPAN	2nd half May	JAVA	2nd half May
Tiliwong	SHANGHAI	1st half June	JAPAN	1st half June
Titaroom	JAVA	1st half June	SHANGHAI	1st half June
Tilatjat	JAVA	2nd half June	JAPAN	2nd half June

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

York Buildings. [974]

Telephone No. 375

Consignees

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DERFLINGER,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th of May, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 28th of May, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THE STEAMER BRINGS CARGO. Ex s.s. "Deli" from Siam.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [7]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GNEISENAU,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th of May, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 26th of May, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

Consignees for cargo ex S.S. "Goeben" (having sustained General Average), are informed that they will be required to sign an Average Bond, which will be sent round for that purpose.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911. [7]

Consignees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"POONA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,

MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ

and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NECKAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th of May, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 28th of May, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [7]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Voeux Road Central. Telephone No. 890. Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

Consignees

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "LOVAT"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 18th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [1142]

To Sail

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"AFGHAN PRINCE,"

Captain Thomas, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 23rd inst.

For Freight and Passage, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1064]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APOAR," Captain L. C. Townend, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [1141]



The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA," Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo to connection with the Company's s.s. "China," 7,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bulk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Caledonia," due in London on the 9th July, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [4]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE," Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above on or about 3rd June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [1134]

Hotels.

MAILS DUE.

DEPARTURES.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

5th May—Ajax, Astyanix, Nubia
Palawan, Teiho, Polynesian, Siam,
Slavonia, Steator, Preserver, Buffalo.

Ekdans, Dr. s.s., 1,920, Adams. 22nd
 May—Whampoa 20th May,
 Ballast.—S. O. Co.
 Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,200, Schiattler,
 22nd May—Saigon 18th
 May, Ries and Gen.—J. &
 Co.

MAILS DUE.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Hayes, Mr. and	Tip Moon
Mrs. G. V.	Tee Tip
Hok Jam	Velc, I.
Holstein, Miss R.	White, R.
Hughes, Capt.	Wong Fook
Phan, H. H.	Wong Fook

Dr. J. W. Noble, at 47, Des Vœux Road Central, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Corrected to 5 p.m., 22nd May, 1911.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.		CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN BASED ON LAST Div.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$395 a. 87 10/-	Final of 2 1/2- at 1/10 \$24 54 for half year ended 31-12-10, making 41. 8s. for the year	5 p.c.
National Banks	51.	\$80 aa.	In Liquidation	
Canton Marine Insurances	\$50	\$180 a.	\$15 for 1909	8 1/2 p.c.
North China	51.	T157 1/2	Interim of 10/- for 1910 Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1908 and Interim of \$80 for 1909	5 p.c.
Unions	\$100	\$315	\$12 for 1908 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1909	6 p.c.
Yangtzes	50 1/2.	\$192 1/2	\$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909 \$27 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.				
China Fires	\$20.	\$118 b.	\$1 for 1906	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fires	\$30	\$325	5 p.c. for year end'g 30-6-08 Dividend of \$1 1/4 for half year ending 31-12-10	7 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.				
China & Manilas	\$25	\$12 b.	Interim of \$3 on preferred shares only for 1910	7 1/2 p.c.
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$19	Fin. of 2.6 per share (coupon 14) making in all 4.0 for 1909 & interim 1 p. on account for 1910	3 1/2 p.c.
Steamboats	\$15	\$80 1/2 aa.	Div. 7 p.c. for year end. Bon. 5 p.c. for year end.	1 p.c.
Indo-China			\$3 for 1907	1 1/2 p.c.
(Preferred)	51.	\$69 aa.	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28.2.11 (Coupon No.10)	10 p.c.
(Deferred)			1st year	1 p.c.
"Shell" Transports	11.	87 1/2	1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5 p.c.
"Star Ferry"	\$10 \$5	\$25 \$10	\$1 1/2 for year end'g 31.12.06 \$1 for year ending 31.12.10 \$1 1/2 for year end'g 31.12.10 Final of Tls. 8 1/2 making Tls. 6 1/2 for year 30-4-10	4 p.c.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$24 a.	Tls. 0.20-2.10 8 p.c. for 1909	10 p.c.
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$20	\$3 on old shares, \$1.60 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	3 p.c.
MINING.				
Chinese Engineering	11.	T11 1/2	\$7 per share for 1910 40 cents for 1910	7 1/2 p.c.
Headwaters	P. 10.	P. 10	\$2 1/2 for 1910	7 p.c.
Roads	11.	\$23.00	\$2 1/2 for 1910	7 p.c.
DOCKS, WHARVES, & G'DOWNS.				
Penicks	\$25	\$5 aa.	Final dividend of \$3.20 per share making \$1 in all for year 1910	3 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$49 1/2 b.	None	
H. K. & W'poo Docks	\$50	\$53 1/2 b.	14. 0 for 1910	1 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T.62	Final dividend of \$3.20 per share making \$1 in all for year 1910	3 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Wharfs	T. 100	T.82	14 three year ended 31-10-10 T7 for year ended 20-12-10 50 cents 31.7-08	12 p.c.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.				
Anglo French Lands	T. 100	T.30 a.	5 p.c. for 1910	5 p.c.
Central Stores	\$15	\$11 a.	\$1.20 for year end'g 31-7-10 Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$115	\$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$36 a.	\$10 per share for 1910	3 1/2 p.c.
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$2 b. & aa.	\$2 per share for 1910	11 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$25 b.	Fin. div. of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 55 for 1910 and a bonus of Tls. 2	11 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T.39	None	
West Point	\$50	\$47	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-11	5 p.c.
Manila Manila Hotel	P. 10	\$11	None	
COTTON MILLS.				
Evos	T. 50	T.85	None	
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$1 1/2 a	None	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China-Boraco	\$12	\$3	None	
Light and Powers	\$10	\$1.10 b.	None	
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1		None	
China Providents	\$10	\$7	None	
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$2 b. & aa.	None	
Green Islands	\$10	\$3 b.	None	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$2 1/2	None	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$1.85	None	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$10 1/2 b.	None	
Langkats	g. 10	T.30 aa.	None	
Moraleg Post	\$25	\$25	None	
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$12 1/2 ex div.	None	
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1 ex div.	None	
Philippines	\$10	\$5 b.	None	
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$12 ex div. b.	None	
Societe des Preferees	\$50	\$27	None	
Pulp & et paid up	\$35		None	
Papeteries du Tonkin	Benefit	\$500	None	
Shanghai-Sumatra	T. 20	T.105 a.	None	
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$6 1/2 aa.	None	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$10	\$10	None	
United Asbestos Founders Shares	\$10	\$300	None	
Union Waterboat	\$10	\$6 1/2 b.	None	
Weismann, Ltd.	\$10	\$12 b.	None	
Watson	\$10	\$5 1/2	None	
William Powell		\$3 b.	None	

Kenny, Roy child
Madsen Rondon, Mr.
Nilton, Mrs. M. Mrs.

Kailo	0a 29.5782	—	mm	1	b
Debu	29.0185	—	0	0	0
Labuan	29.8580	—	—	—	—

Irving Hope, for the Propri-

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